



ICAO

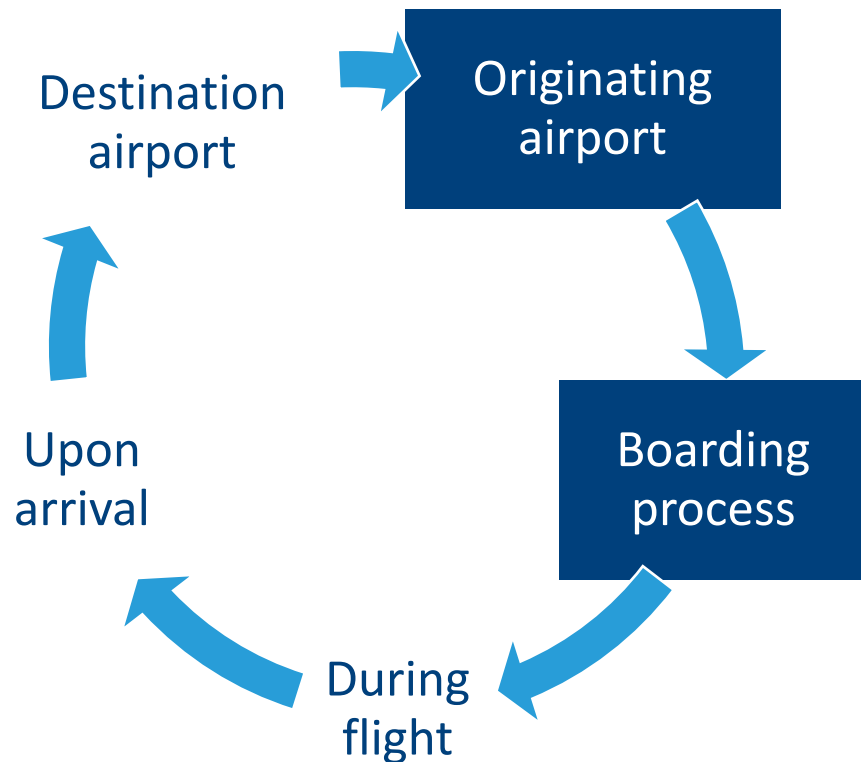
# INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A UN SPECIALIZED AGENCY

**Public Health Preparedness at  
airports**



# Detection and management of infectious disease



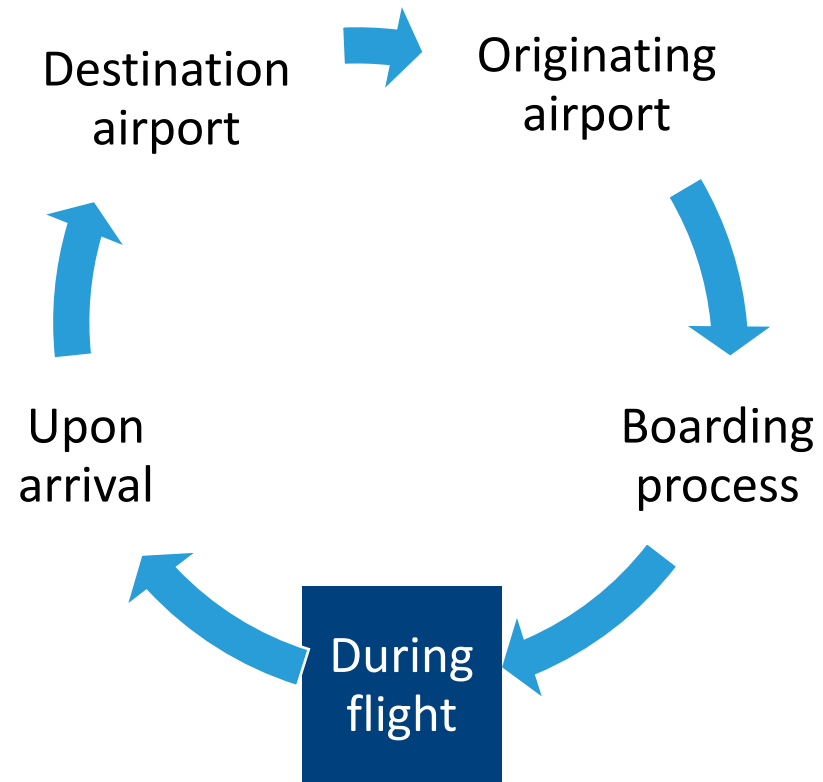
## Originating airport

- Vector control
- Identification of suspected case
- Advice to delay travel

## Boarding process

- Identification of suspected case
- Health assessment
- Health screening
- Delay travel or denied boarding

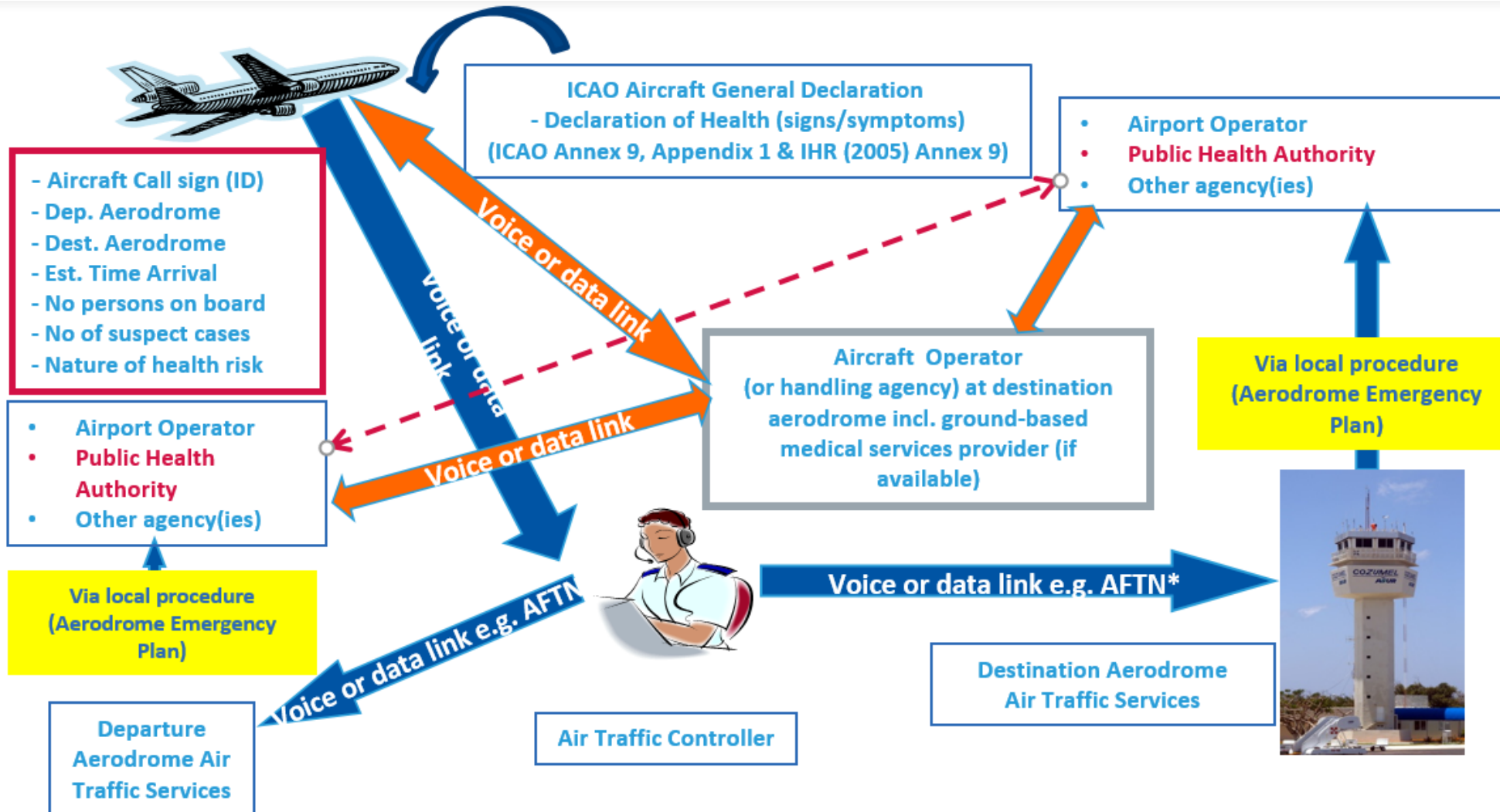
# Detection and management of infectious disease



## During flight

- Identification of suspected case
- Public Health procedures
  - Reporting
  - Separation/ isolation
  - Infection control
  - Medical assistance
  - Documentation
- Flight diversion

# Detection and management of infectious disease



# Detection and management of infectious disease



## Upon arrival - aviation

- Aircraft parking
- Passenger locator forms
- Aircraft General Declaration
- Aircraft quarantine
- Aircraft disinfection
- Information sharing

## Upon arrival – public health

- Public Health assessment
- Medical assessment
- Medical evacuation
- Isolation, vaccination, quarantine
- Medical care
- Contact tracing

## State responsibilities

- **Comply with the provisions of the IHR (2005)**
- Establish a **national aviation plan** in preparation for a public health emergency
- Air traffic services and aerodromes to establish **contingency planning or aerodrome emergency plans** for public health emergencies
- The responsibility for management of the risk of communicable diseases at **airports primarily with the public health authority and the airport operator**

# Airport measures

- Aerodrome Emergency Plan (include Public Health events)
- Notification to the public health authority at destination (PANS-ATM)
- Information about traveller - itinerary, destination
- Inspection of baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains
- Vector control
- Joint training
- Joint exercises
- Meetings

# Airport measures

- Access to medical services and transport
- Traveller screening (entry or exit) & non-invasive medical examination
- Inform travellers of action to take if they become ill
- Yellow fever vaccination
- Arrangements for isolation/ quarantine

## Public Health Passenger Locator Form



This form will help a public health official to contact you if you could have been exposed to a serious communicable disease on board. **Providing them READABLE and full contact data is crucial.** Your information is intended to be held in accordance with applicable laws and used only for public health purposes. ***Thank you for helping us to protect your health.***

Flight (ex: AC298)	Seat N°	Arrival date <input type="text" value="7"/> (yyyy / mm / dd)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Family Name	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
First Name	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile	<input type="text"/>	Home <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	or Office <input type="text"/>
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	



# Screening

- Follow the **WHO/Public health authority recommendations**
- Public health authority and airport operator **discuss** the issues to develop **implementable plans**
- A **pre-identified private assessment area** to temporarily accommodate travelers at risk of having a communicable disease
- Appropriate **isolation or quarantine facilities** identified by the public health authority - normally be available away from the airport site If **primary screening** is positive - prevent departure of the passenger until verification by **secondary screening**

# Screening

- If **negative secondary screening**, continue journey after health advice has been given.
- If secondary screening is positive, **referral** to a designated health care facility using a designated ambulance
- **Travelers** arriving or departing from an 'at risk' area should be provided with the available **information** about risks, risk avoidance, symptoms associated with the disease and when and where to report should these symptoms develop.

## Information for departing travelers

- **Consistent information** about prevailing health events and the need to postpone travel (if so advised by WHO) and about screening measures
- **IATA Medical Information Form** for passengers with medical conditions that may affect their fitness for travelling
- Information in the airport - signage, stands, posters or electronic displays, by the public address system or with the use of printed cards / pamphlets
- Communication in **various languages**
- Explain to **passengers** the reasons for any necessary health-related measures

# Airline measures

- **IATA Emergency Response Plan** (Public Health Emergency Template for Carriers)
- **IATA Guidelines** on suspected communicable diseases for all staff involved (cabin crew, passenger agents, cleaning crew, maintenance crew, etc.)
- **Identify travelers** suspected of having a communicable disease
- **Cooperate with airport and public health authorities** on logistics e.g. dealing with a sick traveler

# Airline measures

- Notification process of illness on board
- Airline procedures for aircraft **disinsection and aircraft disinfection**
- Request for **passenger contact tracing**

**APPENDIX 2. PASSENGER MANIFEST**

PASSENGER MANIFEST		
Operator.....		
Marks of Nationality and Registration* .....		Flight No. .... Date .....
Point of embarkation..... (Place)	Point of disembarkation ..... (Place)	
Surname and initials	For use by operator only	For official use only
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

*Declaration of Health*  
 Name and seat number or function of persons on board with illnesses other than airsickness or the effects of accidents, who may be suffering from a communicable disease (a fever — temperature 38°C/100°F or greater — associated with one or more of the following signs or symptoms, e.g. appearing obviously unwell; persistent coughing; impaired breathing; persistent diarrhoea; persistent vomiting; skin rash; bruising or bleeding without previous injury; or confusion of recent onset, increases the likelihood that the person is suffering a communicable disease) as well as such cases of illness disembarked during a previous stop.....  
 .....

Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight, give details of most recent disinsecting.....  
 .....

Signed, if required, with time and date \_\_\_\_\_  
Crew member concerned



## Inbound aircraft with suspected case

- ATC advise the pilot in command (PIC) of where to **park the aircraft**
- **Advise flight and ground crew** concerning the opening of aircraft doors, disembarkation and what information should be given to travelers prior to the arrival of the medical team
- Facilitate the **quick and efficient access** to the aircraft by Public health
- **Evaluation by public health response** team
- A sick traveler should be appropriately **escorted from the aircraft** to an area for further assessment/treatment
- Disembark the travelers as soon as possible after the situation has been evaluated

## Inbound aircraft with suspected case

- Travelers and crew on the same aircraft as the sick traveler should be **segregated** from other travelers
- Consideration to passenger **comfort** - food, water and other essentials
- Completion of Passenger Locator Card
- **Communication** with affected travelers is vital
- Appropriate **infection control** measures

# Inbound aircraft with suspected case

- Procedures for obtaining **baggage** of sick traveler
- Procedure for **customs and security clearance** of a sick traveler, and other travellers accompanying the affected traveler

## APPENDIX 4. CERTIFICATE OF RESIDUAL DISINSECTION

GOVERNMENT OF .....

### CERTIFICATE OF RESIDUAL DISINSECTION

Interior surfaces, including cargo space, of this aircraft ..... were treated with an approved residual  
(aircraft registration)  
disinsection product on ..... in accordance with the World Health Organization recommendations (WHO Weekly  
(date)  
Epidemiological Record No. 7, 1985, p. 47; No. 12, 1985, p. 90; No. 45, 1985, pp. 345-346; and No. 44, 1987, pp. 335-336)  
and any amendments thereto.

The treatment must be renewed if cleaning or other operations remove a significant amount of the residual disinsection product, and in any case within 8 weeks of the above date.

Expiry date: .....

Signed: .....

Designation: .....

Date: .....



# Aircraft cleaning

- Use of appropriate **personal protective equipment**
- All surfaces cleaned
- All surfaces that may have been in contact with a sick traveler need to be appropriately treated (**disinfected**)
- Removable materials should be handled with biohazard precautions.
- Use of cleaning agents/disinfectants – **integrity of aircraft structure**
- **Disposal** of personal protective equipment and soiled material, including biohazardous waste

# Communication network

- **Internal**

Airlines, handling agents, air traffic management, local hospital(s), airport medical service providers, emergency medical services, police, customs, immigration, security, airport retailers, information/customer relations services, other stakeholders as necessary

- **External**

Local/regional/national public health authority, travelers (before reaching the airport / in the terminal building), other airports in same State/region, other airports outside State/region, travel agents and hotel associations, tourism organizations, international organizations involved with migration, media

**COME MEET US AT THE**



# AIR NAVIGATION WORLD 2023

## Shaping the Skies of Tomorrow

---

28 - 31 August 2023 | Montréal, Canada

Programme and registration can be found at the following link:  
<https://www.icao.int/Meetings/anw2023/>



---

Thank You!